PC code: 128912

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County
B0000300-79	Agricultural Area	Â	OH	
B0000501-39	CORN	5/30/1991	OH	BROWN
I000038-001	Corn	5/19/1992	NE	SEWARD
I000538-001	Corn	5/13/1993	IN	FRANKLIN
I001081-001	Corn	4/30/1994	IL	ADAMS
I001081-002	Corn	5/6/1994	IL	MACOUPIN
I005395-001	CORN	5/16/1997	IL	CHRISTIAN
I005805-002	N/R	1/1/1997	IL	CHRISTIAN
I005805-003	N/R	1/1/1997	IN	SCOTT
I007206-001	Corn	5/28/1998	KY	HENDERSON

Certainity Index	Legality	Species	Magnitude	# Affected
Probable	Misuse (accidental)	Bluegill		41
Probable	Misuse (accidental)	Bluegill, Channel Catfish	UNKNOWN	
Probable	Misuse (accidental)	Catfish	35-40, 1-4 POUNDS	
Probable	Registered Use	Carp, Bluegill, Catfish, Bass	N/R	
Highly Probable	Misuse	Catfish, Grass	10 FT DIAM. (grass)	600
Highly Probable	Undetermined	Bass, Bluegill, Grass	N/R	
Probable	Misuse (accidental)	Unknown Fish	N/R	
Possible	Undetermined	Carp	UNKNOWN	
Possible	Undetermined	N/R	UNKNOWN	
Probable	Registered Use	Bluegill, Bass		300

Ingredient	Effects
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality
Tefluthrin	Mortality

Incident Summary

ICI Agricultural Products reported this incident to the EPA to comply with FIFRA Section 6(a)(2). Force 1.5 G (Tefluthrin) a insecticide was applied by a farmer on corn in violation of the labeling instructions. Force 1.5 granules were not incorporated into the top one inch soil and it was applied as a band treatment rather than an in-furrow treatment. Both these practices were contrary to the labeling instructions. Force 1.5 G some how end up in the near by fish pond thus , resulted in a fish kill near Georgetown, Ohio.

To comply with 6(a)2 regulations, ICI Americas reported a fish kill near Georgetown, Ohio, that was caused by the runoff of FORCE from a no-till corn field following a rainstorm.

The fishkill was preceded by heavy rain. Corn planting was accompanied by application of 10-30-0 fertilizer and preceeded by application of anhydrous nitrogen fertilizer. The event occurred 3 1/2 weeks after corn planting and 4 days after intense rainfall. Granules of tefluthrin were not incorporated into the soil, as required. The formulation of this chemical was GFU524 and not ICI's new alternate formulation which should have been used at this time.

Fish kill in Brookville in pond (2 acres) which received 5 pounds copper sulfate 05/05/93 to kill algae. FORCE applied 05/10/93. Rain fell 05/12/93

According to the investigative report a 30 acre cornfield was treated with tefluthrin and intermittent rains resulted in runoff into a nearby 2.5 acre pond (depth 1 to 20 ft.) and mortality to more than 600 catfish. The insecticide formulation was a no-longer manufactured gypsum formulation which has now been replaced by a new montmorillonite clay formulation. The insecticide was not soil-incorporated which is a label requirement. It was also reported that many of the affected fish were housed in a small fish cage which added to the stress conditions. The pond was reported to be somewhat eutrophic, stagnant and foul odored with insufficient DO and water flow. Some fields surrounding the pond had other chemicals applied, such as Eradicane 6.7E (4 pt/A), Extrazine II DF (2.5 lb/A), Aatrex 9-0 (1.25 lb/A) and dry anhydrous ammonia (180 lbs/A actual nitrogen). Pond water and hydrosoil samples were collected in triplicate for pesticide analysis. It was also noted that a 10 ft area of grass burnback (phytotoxicity) existed near the

According to the investigative report a 30 acre cornfield was treatd with tefluthrin and intermittent rains resulted in runoff into a nearby 1.0 acre pond (depth 1 to 15 ft.) and mortality to an unspecified number of bluegill and bass. The insecticide formulation was a no longer manufactured gypsum formulation of tefluthrin which has now been replaces by a new montmorillonite clay formulation. The insecticide was not soil-incorporated which is a label specification for this pesticide. The pond was reported to be somewhat euthropic, stagnant and foul odored with insufficient dissolved oxygen and water flow. Some fields surrounding the pond had other chemicals applied, such as Extrazine II DF (4.5 lb/A), and 140 lbs/A Nitrogen. Pond water and hydrosoil samples were collected in triplicate for pesticide analysis. It was also noted that an area of grass burnback (phytotoxicity) existed near the pond. This indicated possible runoff of Tefluthrin (Force) was applied to a cornfield at 4.56 lbs/acre on April 15, 1997. During the first few days of May, 3" of rain fell within a 72-hour period which caused a runoff into several ponds where the fish were killed. Zeneca's account states that the granules were not incorporated following the "T"-band treatment, and a minimum 60-foot buffer near aquatic bodies was not observed.

Dead carp, bluegill, perch, crappies and channel catfish were found dead. Unknown cause, suspect pond turnover.

Dead fish observed 3 days after a 3inch rain. Small one acre pond, suspect pond turnover.

After pesticide was applied to a corn field (20 acres) the day following planting, heavy rains (3 inches in 45 min) were recorded the next week. Thereafter, a fish kill occurred in a neighbor's man-made pond (0.5 t0 0.75 acres) A buffer, 30-40 feet, of unmowed tall fescue and small trees proved ineffective in holding off runoff. Trash movement went into the pond as well as sediment erosion, judging from deposition patters observed, over flatened grass. The pond overran its banks, exceeded its drainage capacity and backed up into 0.25 acres of treated field.

I007440-001	Corn	5/15/1998	IN	Boone
I009314-006	N/R	5/16/1997	IL	CHRISTIAN
I009314-007	N/R	5/30/1997	IN	SCOTT

Probable	Registered Use	Crayfish, Frog, Turtle, Unknown Fish
Possible	Undetermined	Bluegill, Channel Catfish, Perch, Carp, Crappie
Possible	Undetermined	N/R

Tefluthrin Mortality

Tefluthrin Mortality

Tefluthrin Mortality

An aquatic incident occurred in the smaller of two residential ponds in Zionsville, IN that had recently been treated with copper sulfate for aquatic control. Deaths of turtles, frogs, tadpoles, crayfish and fish were reported. Twenty-five rented acres from a large parcel of 160 acres is located next to this pond and is cropped to corn. The pond is thought to receive runoff from the corn field through a wooded buffer area. Treatment with copper control was on Monday, May 11 and fish were observed surfacing and jumping out of the water on 15 May. FORCE insecticide (trifluthrin) and BICEP (atrazine and metolachlor) were applied to the corn field on 04/26/98. The site investigation did not take place until 19

In OWANECO, IL, there was a fish kill of alleged unknown cause but of suspected pond turnover. Apparently the insecticide FORCE 3G was involved as that was the product named in claim injury.

In Scottsburg, IN, there was a suspected pond turnover allegedly causing a fish kill three (3) days after a 3 inch rain. Dead fish were observed in a small one acre pond. Apparently two pesticides were involved in the claim injury report: Warrior and

Cell: J6
Comment: Weissenborn, Lauren:
This number was combined from the two separate incident reports for the same incident, but different species. Bluegill = 40; Channel Catfish = 1

Cell: J15
Comment: Weissenborn, Lauren:
300 bluegill; some Bass

PC Code: 109302

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County
I030177-00004	Agricultural area	5/24/2017	OR	
I026800-00007		5/14/2012		ONTARIO
I026818-00001	Agricultural area	5/3/2012		ONTARIO
I026800-00001	Agricultural area	5/4/2012		ONTARIO
I026800-00005		5/14/2014		ONTARIO
I026820-00007	Agricultural area	4/17/2012		ONTARIO
I026819-00006	Agricultural area	4/17/2012		ONTARIO

Certainity Index	Legality	Species	Magnitude	# Affected	Ingredient	Effect
Probable	Undetermined	Honey Bee	1 hive		Fluvalinate	mortality
Possible	Undetermined	Honey Bee			tau-fluvalinate	mortality
Probable	Undetermined	Honey Bee			Fluvalinate	mortality
Probable	Undetermined	Honey Bee	27 hives		tau-fluvalinate	mortality
		Honey Bee			Fluvalinate	mortality
Possible	Undetermined	Honey Bee		2600	tau-fluvalinate	mortality
Possible	Undetermined	Honey Bee	80 hives		tau-fluvalinate	mortality

Incident Summary

On 05/26/2017 in Tumulo near Bend, Oregon a beekeeper reported dead bees outside his hive which was placed on private land. The hive had been in place for about two weeks and appeared to be fine. He said the owners of the property went away on the weekend of May 20 and returned to find many dead bees outside the hive. The beekeeper brought a new hive and moved the frames in to it from the old one. The bees apparently still died off. Investigator observed some of the bees having difficulty moving and righting themselves. Few bees were seen entering or exiting the hive. The original hive had a screen at it's base and it was nearly covered completely in dead bees. She collected bees from the hive and submitted for to ODA Lab analysis. Two pesticide active ingredients, coumaphos and fluvalinate, were found in pollen in the hive at 20 PPB and 57 ppb,respectively.

Near Bruce in Ontario, Canada Acetamiprid, Clothianidin, and Fluvalinate-TAU were implicated in a bee kill. This was reported or first observed on 14 May, 2012. Limited information was provided on source and incident was classified as minor.

In May of 2012 near Aylmer in Ontario, Canada a bee kill was reported. Samples detected active ingredients Clothianidin and Fluvalinate-TAU. It was unknown if the application was made legally.

This is a PMRA report on mortality of honeybees in 27 hives in a bee yard in Grey city in Ontario, Canada. Dead bees were first observed on May 14, 2012. Active ingredients detected were Acetamiprid, Clothianidin, and Fluvainate-Tau. Number of affected bees was not included in the report.

A bee incident was reported on May 14, 2012 near Grey in Ontario, Canada. The active ingredients were Acetamiprid, Clothianidin, and Fluvalinate were detected in samples. Details regarding number of hives in the bee yard or number of dead bees was not reported.

Near Hensall in Ontario, Canada a large bee kill incident was reported on April 17 2012, involving an apiary with 80 colonies which lost about 1 hive every 4 days for many weeks. A corn field was planted with treated seed via air seeder and drift of the chemicals was suspected. A yard 5 miles south was not affected which was 40-75 ft. north of the bee yard. Pionneer with active ingredient Thiamethoxam, DeKalb with active ingredient Clothianidin, and an unnamed product a with active ingredient Fluvalinate-TAU were used. Bee deaths continued to occur weeks after application with bees on their backs, twitching, and dead queens observed outside the hives. Recovery was not complete until July 2.

On April 12th, 2012 a bee kill incident was reported in St. Dominique, Quebec, Canada. It was reported that the active ingredients Clothianidin, Thiamethoxam, and Fluvalinate-Tau were used on a corn field near a bee yard. Bees were probably exposed to drift from the air seeder. Dying bees were noted for days and 80 hives were affected, about 8000 bees per day displayed symptoms leading to death including laying on back, dead queens outside the hives, no pollen on legs,and vibrating. Residue analysis was conducted.

I028254-00007 8/3/2015 NC

Probable	Registered Use	Honey Bee	1 hive		Fluvalinate	mortality

A bee kill was reported in N.C. involving a single hive on August 3,2015. Samples of dead bees, pollen from the affected hive, vegetation from a plum tree, and vegetation from a pea plant garden were collected for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis of the pollen sample detected fluvalinate and coumaphos. Laboratory analysis of the sample collected from property detected DEET and carbaryl.

PC Code: 128722

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County	Certainity Index	Legality

No Incidents reported

Species	Magnitude	# Affected	Ingredient	Effect	Incident Summary

PC Code: 16331

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County	Certainity Index	Legality

No incidents reported

Species	Magnitude	# Affected	Ingredient	Effect	Incident Summary

PC Code: 4006

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County	Certainity Index	Legality

No incidents reported

Species	Magnitude	# Affected	Ingredient	Effect	Incident Summary

PC Code: 36007

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County	Certainity Index	Legality

no incidents reported

Species	Magnitude	# Affected	Ingredient	Effect	Incident Summary

PC Code: 128965

Date incident search conducted: 08/22/2019

Incident Number	Use Site	Start Date	State	County	Certainity Index	Legality

No incidents reported

Species	Magnitude	# Affected	Ingredient	Effect	Incident Summary